

"BOB" MAY BE THROWN DOWN

Alleged Plan of Independents To Endorse David.

SPELLBINDERS OF THREE PARTIES ARE TO SPEAK AT LAIE TODAY

The Prince Arrives, Registers and Returns to Hawaii—Republicans Active in the Campaign—Democrats Seeking Fusion.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Robert Wilcox will in all probability not be the congressional candidate of the Independents.

He will almost certainly be given the frozen hand, the single cross and the merry ha-ha by those who say they love him best to his own ear.

Robert, the noblest Garibaldian of them all, the hero of a dozen revolutions and luau, will doubtless go down to posterity as one who "also ran," but on his own hook.

The fact is that David Kawananakoa, the Alii of Hawaii, and the man with the "dough," has the inside track even on the Independent race course, and Robert who is "doughless" must suffer in silence.

Leading Independents said openly yesterday that Wilcox was not to be the candidate for delegate to Congress of the Home Rule party. He was to be allowed to think he was to be so honored until he could not guard against the impending stroke, and then it was to be gently whispered to him—softly and with accompanying trimming that might soothe a receptive soul—that he was not in it.

It was said yesterday that Wilcox would take it easy and not kick against the pricks any stronger than any ordinary, badly deceived politician might. Yesterday Wilcox's certificate and petitions were filed with Henry E. Cooper, secretary of the Territory of Hawaii. One of the petitions read as follows, numerously endorsed:

Henry E. Cooper, Esq., Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii: Sir—We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, duly qualified electors, residing in the Territory of Hawaii, do hereby request that R. W. Wilcox (Wilko), residing in Honolulu aforesaid, being a person in whom we place much confidence, and who possesses all the qualifications to be our CANDIDATE as DELEGATE in the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States of America from the Territory of Hawaii, to be elected at the coming general election, to be held in November, 1900.

One hundred and seventy petitioners endorsed the petition, and among them were J. K. Kaula, George Markham, J. K. Nakakoa, William Mossman, R. N. Boyd and D. Kaulaukani.

An Advertiser reporter asked a leading Independent yesterday at that party's headquarters, if it were true that Wilcox was to be turned down. The Independent hemmed and hawed, took a long drink of honeysuckle, and then said sententiously:

"It is rumored that some of the leading men of the Independent party are seriously thinking of setting aside R. W. Wilcox's candidacy to Congress and pledge themselves to support Prince David."

The noncommitment of Independent candidates to support Wilcox substantiates this rumor.

"Wilcox is money wasted," said a leading Democrat yesterday.

"He will not be the candidate on the Independent ticket. Prince David will be endorsed by the Independent convention, and Wilcox will be let out. But he will be provided for. He has considerable strength among the natives, and we don't want to lose him. For some days the Democrats and the Independents have been getting nearer together. Now, I don't say and I don't believe there will be a fusion. There is a better game than that."

"The Independents will help to elect David and they will elect a good many of our men whom they will endorse. We will help them and elect some of their men, partly by voting for them and partly by the weakness of some of our candidates, who will be easily beaten by the Independent candidates."

"Testa, who is supposed to run the Independent, is fighting Wilcox. Testa will be endorsed by the Independents, though he is a Democratic candidate. Already he has been selected as a delegate to the Independent convention. He hates Wilcox, and Bob is afraid of him. Wilcox half thinks Testa is friendly to him, but that he is influenced by others."

"There is a white man named Franklin Austin who is fighting Wilcox, though an Independent. Now Austin has no influence, but thinks he has. Someone—misguided, and with more money than sense—is paying Austin's expenses at the Hawaiian Hotel and allowing him unlimited quantities of the staff of life—liquid bread. Austin knows concerning politics, as much as he does about running a publication. But he's got some poor devil believing that he can point the way to salvation, and so he's riding in hacks and having a good time generally, and making the blindest kind of a bluff."

"Austin is supposed to be able to split the Independents and hurt Wilcox, but I confess I am unable to place him exactly. Around Independent headquarters Austin is making lots of motions and says he's the whole thing. Some people say the Republicans are putting up for Austin, and others that Prince David is the treasury. I think it's David."

outside of Lahaina harbor. By invitation of Prince David they boarded the Waialeale.

Yesterday morning D. Kaulaukani was asked by a representative of this paper about his trip to Maui. He said, "I wanted to hold a meeting at Waikapu and Waikapu, but the women's committee of the Home Rule party told me that it was unnecessary to hold any meeting because the Independent party was strong in those districts. They said that if the Democrats will try to hold another meeting in Waikapu and Waikapu they will try to stop it. This same women's committee of the Home Rule party will send some women as sub-committees to West and East Maui, Molokai and Lanai to do everything they can for the Independent Home Rule party. The women have also decided to follow their husbands to the polls on election day, for they are afraid that their husbands will be influenced in some way by liquor, which may lead them to vote for another party's ticket."

"Thomas Clark and others have formed a party on Maui called the Democratic-Independent party, and on this account we have decided to have nothing to do with Independent candidates who have pledged themselves to run on this party's ticket. The natives on Maui do not favor the Democratic-Independent ticket, and they are still loyal to the Independent Home Rule party. The majority of the Maui natives are Independents. The natives on the leeward island are also enthusiastic Independents. The Democratic party is very weak on the islands of Maui and Molokai."

When Kaulaukani was asked if in any way a fusion between the Democrats and Independents could be effected, he said: "There is not any possibility of fusion between the Independents and the Democrats on the island of Maui."

"There is some change on the Independent slate for Maui. S. E. Kaue will run as a senator on the Independent ticket as reported before. He has thrown off all allegiance to the Democratic-Independent party. C. B. Cockett will also run as Independent senatorial candidate for the island of Maui in place of T. B. Lyons, and F. W. B. eckley and D. Kaulaukani will run as representative candidates in the place of David Eldredge and C. B. Cockett, who are now placed on the senatorial ticket."

Yesterday, the petitions of the following Independent candidates for the island of Maui were filed with H. E. Cooper, secretary of the Territory.

For the Senate, William White (Lahaina), C. B. Cockett (Lahaina), S. E. Kaue (Waikapu).

For the House, G. P. Kaulaukani (Hana), D. Kaulaukani (Lahaina), J. K. Hilo (Kauapali).

C. G. Naope's petition of Hokena, Hawaii, was the only one filed yesterday. All the others are already on file.

REPUBLICANS ACTIVE.

Meeting Today at Laie and Plans for the Future.

The Republican, Democratic and Independent spellbinders will all go to Laie this morning. Those of the Democrats who are going are J. E. Bush, S. K. Kaula, Abraham Fernandez.

J. L. Kaulaukani, L. L. McCandless, A. G. M. Robertson, T. McCants Stewart and others will make up the Republican crowd, and of the Independent Home Rule Party will be the three leaders, Wm. White of Lahaina, George Markham, R. N. Boyd and William Mossman.

John Sheldon will accompany the Republican party as an interpreter. The Republicans will be taken to Laie from Kahuku on the locomotive of the Kahuku plantation and will also return on it to Kahuku to meet a special train to bring them back to Waialeale Hotel where they will spend the night.

ROUSING RALLY IN MANOA.

The Republican rally in the Manoa valley church last night was one of the most enthusiastic in the campaign thus far. It was attended by over fifty men and about twenty-five women. The speakers were James H. Boyd, Clarence Crabbe, George R. Carter, A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson, J. Kelki and Jonah Kumale. Many in the audience also spoke. Among them was one of the Lane boys who made a rousing speech. He is one of the recent converts to Republicanism and his initial speech on the Republican issues was one of the features of the evening's addresses. Another native leader of the valley made a very enthusiastic speech.

Throughout the meeting cheering was frequent, the natives sometimes rising and throwing their hats in the air to express their feelings. The success of the meeting shows the results of the hard work which James H. Boyd has done in the valley. He claims it is a solid Republican district.

DR. RODGERS SURPRISED.

Dr. Rodgers of the Board of Education was a very much surprised official on Thursday night when he went out to Kaulaukani schoolhouse to see whether or not a political meeting was being

held there. He found one. It was being run under the auspices of the Republican party. It was red hot and the speakers were enthusiastic. In an interview with Dr. Rodgers on Thursday he announced that the Board of Education would allow no political meetings to be held in any of the schoolhouses, and that the Republican meeting scheduled for Kaulaukani schoolhouse for that evening would have to be held elsewhere. He said the only way they could hold a meeting in the school was to break in. The Republicans got in in some way, lit the lamps, opened the windows and proceeded to have a big blowout. Dr. Rodgers took the only course left to him. He smiled and said as long as the Republicans had possession it was better they remain there until the meeting was over. He says he will put double padlocks on the doors while the campaign lasts. The audience was composed mostly of natives and was addressed by Hon. Henry Waterhouse, Ed. Bolster and two or three native orators. A resolution was unanimously passed at the close of the meeting by which every one present endorsed the ticket and promised to vote it straight.

AT PUULOA AND AIEA.

The Republicans had a successful meeting at Puuloa and Aiea last Thursday. At the former place the speakers of the party were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John Defries, at their home, after which the meeting was held in the lanai from 1:30 o'clock p. m. to 4:30 o'clock p. m. About forty-five enthusiastic Hawaiians were present at the meeting.

The speakers were L. L. McCandless, Judge Hookana, G. Kauli, George R. Carter, F. K. Archer, H. R. Hitchcock and J. D. Kaulaukani.

After the meeting the party returned to the Puuloa depot, where they met the train and proceeded to Aiea. Another meeting was held here from 7 o'clock to 8:45 o'clock p. m. About seventy Hawaiians came to hear Republican doctrines. The speakers were L. L. McCandless, J. L. Kaulaukani and George R. Carter.

At the meetings Hon. J. L. Kaulaukani acted as interpreter.

TALKED AT WAIMANALO.

A meeting was also held at Waimanalo schoolhouse last Friday by the following candidates of the Fourth District: Archie Gillman, W. H. Hoogs, J. W. K. Kelki and Jonah Kumale. Frank Pahia, one of the senatorial candidates, was also present. About seventy gathered at the schoolhouse to hear the Republican speakers expound sound doctrines on Republicanism.

ELSTON IN QUARTET.

Mr. Charles Elston has joined the Republican quartet in the place of W. J. Cockett, who was sent to Hawaii by the Republican central committee. A number of pressing engagements necessitated the filling of the vacancy at once. The quartet will be known hereafter as the Tuxedo Quartet, and will devote its time to high-class music.

THE LANES REPUBLICANS.

It is understood that the well known native family of Lanes have been won over to the Republican standard and will do yeoman work for that party during the rest of the campaign. One of the family proved himself an effective speaker last night at Manoa Valley.

Jessie Kaue, the well known woman leader among the natives, has organized an Hawaiian Woman's Republican Club, and will seek to gain votes for the party of McKinley and Parker by laboring among her sex on Oahu.

SEA VOTERS TO REGISTER.

Seventy-two men of the Kinai, Claudine and Alice Kimball, of the Wilder line, are to register. They will make an imposing phalanx, inasmuch as it is believed that they are straight Republicans.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

The Young Men's Republican Club are out for a vigorous campaign of the real old-fashioned kind. They believe in torchlight processions, big rallies and plenty of enthusiasm. Brass bands, red fire, marching clubs and handbells, they believe, talk Republicanism and explain the party principles as much as volumes of printed matter and oratorical content. The executive committee is understood to have wrestled with the torchlight procession campaign. There are several hundred torches at headquarters, and all that is needed is to have them filled, advertise a rally and put a brass band at the head of the marchers of them and enthusiasm will be on the jump.

DAVID REGISTERS.

Prince Returns to Hawaii After Few Hours in City.

Prince David has come and gone. Between midnight and noon only did he remain in the city. He floated in during the wee sma' hours of yesterday on the Waialeale, registered and left again on the Mauna Loa at 11 o'clock in the morning. Judging from the brevity of his stay here, he was fearful of being converted to Republicanism if he tarried, or else he dreaded the influence and the votes which Sam Parker might be securing during his absence from Hawaii.

At any rate he has gone back to Hawaii to catch up with himself in the electioneering which first he has planned to cover the big island, and he not only will not be here on Monday, when "the as 'opes" of being nominated for delegate to Congress by the Democrats, but he will not return until he has finished stamping all of Hawaii and of Maui and Molokai.

When the Waialeale arrived in Hilo to give David the information that unless he hastened home again and signed his name to the roll of registration his hopes of being a delegate to Congress would go glimmering before even the people had a chance to get in their solar plexus blow at the polls, David was at Honolulu, filling the faithful with Democratic bromides and oracles, all about 15 to 1, and other fallacies. Bert Colburn communicated immediately with him, and impressed upon him the need to hasten home. It is not recorded what David said on receiving this information, but it was a sad jolt to give a man who was having such a continuous round of pleasure with luau and such scheduled until he had as many engagements as the average society woman. David rebelled at the order to come home instantly, and he went to Hilo and held one meeting there before he would consent to board the Waialeale for home. The boat left there on Wednesday shortly after midnight, and was whisked as rounding Diamond Head at 1 o'clock yesterday, as was announced by the Advertiser.

David made short work of his business here. At 9 o'clock a meeting of the Democratic braves was held at their headquarters, and the situation was discussed thoroughly. When the Board of Registration opened its doors at 10 o'clock David was first to register. His petition of nomination was then prepared, and will be filed with Secretary Cooper early today. On the official David's name will appear as "David Kawananakoa (Prince David)," both names being used so that no friend of the Prince who knows him by his royal appellation may be misled by his long and somewhat unwieldy surname.

All the business for which he was summoned having been transacted before the hour when the Mauna Loa was scheduled to sail, David had plenty of time to board her and go back to Hawaii to get down to the serious business of cornering the vote market of that island.

DAVID ON HAWAII.

Prince David, the Democratic standard bearer, accompanied by John Wise, William Niiikaani, Tommy Clark, William Wise and Harry Rickard, arrived overland yesterday, searching for the Democrats on this island. The gentlemen were met by the party at Honolulu and escorted into town, the Democrats of Hilo resolving itself into a committee of the whole and hiring a hack for the purpose. C. W. Eccles, G. K. Wilder and Dr. Phillip Rickard, the only members of the party now in Hilo, gave the royal party an enthusiastic welcome, that is, just as enthusiastic as could be expected. On arrival in Hilo the distinguished candidate for Congressional honors learned that he had neglected to register in Honolulu, and that the Waialeale had been sent for him to take him home. His triumphal march was thus rudely ended. It is the belief in Hilo that the nomination of Prince David will cause a violent rent in the fabric of which the Independent party is constructed and that the vote for Sam Parker will be larger for it.—Hawaii Herald.

HAWAII LEGISLATORS.

The following are the nominees of the Democratic party on the island of Hawaii for the legislature. All of the petitions arrived by the Waialeale yesterday morning. Several of them were filed some days ago:

For Senators, Hawaii—John Brown, Harry Rickard, Samuel Kauluane, Palmer Woods.

For Representatives, First District—R. H. Makioka, S. H. Haehae, William Purdy, William Nallima.

For Representatives, Second District—H. M. Kaneho, J. H. S. Martin, S. H. K. Ne, J. W. Kellikoa.

EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share—This Comes From Kawaiahao.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is indorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

POSTOFFICES ON HAWAII.

Full List of the Establishments of Uncle Sam.

HILO, Hawaii, October 4.—The Herald says:

Mr. Boutelle of the local postoffice has furnished the Herald with the following list of postoffices on this island. In the past it has been the custom for correspondents to address letters to localities at which there was not a postoffice and the letter usually reached the person to whom it was addressed. For instance: A letter addressed to John McGuire, Puuhoe Ranch, would get to him, but under the United States laws a letter so addressed would probably find its way to the dead letter office unless there was a return card on the envelope. Letters should be addressed to the postoffice nearest the home of the person to whom it is sent.

North Hilo has the following offices, and the mail leaves by stage except for Honokaa, Laupahoehoe and Waimea, to which points mail is sent by steamer on "Friday." On other days it goes by stage to Hakakoo, Honokaa, Honokaa, Papahou, Laupahoehoe, Pepeekeo and Waimea. For Kau by rail and stage: Hilo, Volcano, Naelehu, Pahala, Punalua, Volcano House, Waiohoni.

For Kona: Hokena, Hoopulua, Holiakui, Kailua, Napoosoo, Kealahou, Kailua.

Mail for Oahu, Kauai, Papeete and Kookilahe goes via Laupahoehoe.

For Oahu and Oahu plantation, by rail every morning, closing at 7 a. m.

For Puna District: Kalapana and Kapahe by stage, leaving Wednesday night after about 8 o'clock.

For Kawaihewa, Kowale and Mahukona mail leaves by each steamer.

HAWAII'S NEEDS ARE MANIFOLD

Secretary Cooper Sends Complete Report of Money Needed.

If Hawaii gets all she wants from the Federal Government this coming year the sum that will be expended for public improvements ought to make a good showing. The Territorial Government will ask the next Congress for appropriations amounting to \$1,600,000, and all of this will be used—provided always that Congress lends an ear to the wants of Hawaii—in public improvements about the whole group such as light houses, harbor betterment and public buildings.

Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, received by the last Australia a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, a request for a complete statement of Hawaii's needs in the way of public improvements. He asked that this statement should be as full as possible, that all the needs of the Territory be set forth in full so that in making up the Appropriation Bill in the next Congress the members of the House and Senate committees may understand fully what Hawaii desires.

Mr. Cooper has taken Mr. Gage at his word and has drawn up a list of Hawaii's needs that covers the whole subject very carefully and no Congressional committee can plead for not giving Hawaii her dues in the matter of appropriations that it did not know what was needed. The sum total of the estimates as presented by Mr. Cooper in the report that he will send to Secretary Gage is about \$1,600,000, a very respectable amount, considering that Hawaii is the youngest Territory in the Union.

Mr. Cooper's report is a lengthy one and goes carefully into an estimate of the cost of all of the proposed improvements as well as a description of why the request is made for the appropriation. It is accompanied by a large number of maps which will help to elucidate the points to which Mr. Cooper calls attention.

Included in the report are requests for the appropriation of funds for the purchase of a Federal Building for Honolulu. The lot which it is recommended be purchased is the one facing Union Square at the junction of Merchant street and King street. If a fine Federal Building were erected at this point it would prove a handsome offset for the Capitol and Judiciary which face other sides of the square. The plot of ground which it is proposed to buy has no structures on it now the buildings which stood on the lot having been burned during the plague epidemic. The new Federal Building will be used as a Postoffice Custom house, Internal Revenue office and for offices for the Federal courts. It will also be recommended that a postoffice and custom house be erected at Hilo.

It is advised in the report that considerable sums be expended in the dredging of Honolulu harbor and also of that at Hilo. The erection of new wharves here are recommended as well as the extension of that at Hilo. The dredging of Waiohoo creek, the stream that runs into Hilo bay is also recommended. This will give better wharfage and dockage facilities for the metropolis of the big island.

The improvement of Pearl Harbor and the completion of the proposed Naval station at that point are particularly mentioned in the report as conducing to the general welfare of the Islands.

It is advised that considerable money be expended in building light houses at the more prominent points on Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, as well as on some of the smaller Islands.

If all the money which is asked for be appropriated for Hawaii it will result in manifold improvements that will show the people some of the material benefits of being part of the greatest republic in the world.

CAPT. SAM JOHNSON BACK.

Took an Odorless Excavator to the Rainy City.

Captain Sam Johnson returned with Prince David on the Waialeale early yesterday from Hilo. Johnson went to Hilo in charge of an odorless excavator, which was ordered sent there some time ago. He was ordered to take all the necessary steps toward getting the work running properly. Right at the start, however, he ran against a snag, for there was ascertained to be no proper place in which to discharge the excavators after they had been used for pumping out cesspools. Captain Johnson selected a crew of men to manage the excavator, and instructed them in its workings. He will make a report to the Board of Health of his work, and it is likely that he will recommend the construction of some place for the discharging of the excavators.

Captain Johnson says that the sanitary condition of Hilo is very bad, and that some radical reforms are absolutely necessary.

CAME NEAR DYING.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different remedies, but to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hawaiian Territory."

J. M. Vivas has gone to Kona to recruit. Mr. Vivas was recently stricken with paralysis and has been slowly recovering for some time past.

Lamps

EVERY KIND

PARLOR LAMPS,
LIBRARY LAMPS,
MUSIC ROOM LAMPS,
DINING ROOM LAMPS,
BEDROOM LAMPS,
BILLIARD ROOM LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
VERANDA LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
NURSERY LAMPS,
YARD LAMPS,
STABLE LAMPS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS,
STORE LAMPS,
HOTEL LAMPS.

SEE THE DISPLAY

IN OUR LARGE WINDOW.

Among the specials are Dining-room Spring Extension Hanging Lamps, at \$3.00 each, and Parlor Fancy Table Lamps, \$1.25 each.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD.
KING STREET.

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.
Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stoves.
"Jewel" Stoves for wood and coal.
Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, \$1.50—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & West's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE FUTURE OF SUGAR

Will Production Cost Increase?

FIGURES ON THE SUBJECT

Opinions of Dr. Harvey Wiley, Chemist of Department of Agriculture.

The following on the conditions which will tend to increase the cost of sugar is taken from a report on the industry in Hawaii written by Dr. Harvey Wiley, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and published in a report on the "Progress of the Beet Sugar Industry in the United States," by order of Congress: Unskilled labor performed on the plantations and in the mills in the production of sugar on the islands is almost entirely done by four classes, as follows: Portuguese, Japanese, natives and Chinese. The desirability of these different nationalities for work on plantations seems to run in the order which I have named them. It will be seen from the table on page 127 that this is the order according to wages paid. I desire to discuss under this head the prospect for a future rise in the wages. It will be seen by the table on page 128 that the greater portion of these laborers are Asians, there being many more Japanese than Chinese. Almost all of the laborers were brought to the islands originally under contracts. A contract laborer is one who signs a contract agreeing to work for his employer for a stipulated sum for a stipulated time, on condition that he will furnish himself with food, clothing, and other necessities. Usually the time stipulated in these contracts is three years, and the wages \$12 to \$15 per month. There are other conditions in these contracts, and, in addition, the laws made by the Hawaiian Government give the planter almost entire control of the contract laborer's actions. He can be punished and imprisoned and made to work; and the planter has the power to decide whether or not he is able to work and other powers which make peculiar reading under the jurisdiction of the State and Stripes. The contract laborer himself is known as a "coolie."

From a moral or an intellectual standpoint, he would not rank very high. I have seen them unloaded and "beaten" by the hundreds. It is hard to imagine that any country could furnish so many human beings so illly equipped for civilized life. These people, as they arrive, are usually dressed in a single loose garment without other clothing except some form of sandals and possibly a blanket. They present themselves as future wage-earners, possibly citizens, at least servants, to participate in the island affairs.

LABOR WILL BE DEARER.

Of course these are crude workmen—no wonder their pay is so little—but after three years' apprenticeship they are supposed to become more or less skilled, free to hire out as day laborers, go into business for themselves or return to the country they came from. Under the laws of the United States, which take effect June 14, 1900, no more Chinese laborers can come in, no more contract laborers can come, and all that are there simply become day laborers. If any additional Chinamen come in, they will be as merchants, students or travelers, and, as an element of the population, the Chinese will gradually become scarce. Some will die and some will return to their native land. If any additional Japanese come, of course it will be such as can pay their own expenses—a better class, who will demand higher wages, so that as these lower-class Chinamen and Japanese decrease in numbers wages will become higher, the same as they did in California.

This change will begin immediately, as the demand for labor of all kinds is expanding at a wonderful rate in the islands. The history and conditions in this case are exactly the same as those of California, and it will be but a short time until they will be paying in the Hawaiian Islands the same wages for the same kind of service as is paid in California today.

An business of all kinds increases in the islands, other industries will compete with the sugar industry in the demand for labor. If the cost of unskilled labor shall come up to a level with the cost of the same in the States, then the cost of labor to the Hawaiian sugar producer will have increased about two-thirds.

AS TO CAPITAL STOCK.

It is interesting in this connection to investigate some statistics which appear in Thrum's Annual for the years 1897-98. These statistics are used officially in the islands. In making a comparison of the number of tons of sugar to each laborer employed agriculturally and in the manufacture of the product, he gives the following:

1897, 9.1-13 tons of sugar to each laborer employed on the plantation or in the mill. 1898, 10.1-12 tons of sugar to each laborer employed on the plantation or in the mill.

The same authority gives the average wages paid on plantations as \$18 a month, or \$216 per year.

Suppose we take ten tons of sugar as the average amount produced per man during the years 1897 and 1898, then the cost of producing one ton would equal \$21.6, divided by 10, or \$2.16.

If the average wages in California are \$39 per month, and the average wages in Hawaii increase from \$18 to the California level, the change will involve an increase of 66.7 per cent. The increase in the labor cost of a ton of sugar will be \$14.40 and the labor cost of a ton of sugar will be \$36.00. If the average total cost of producing a ton of sugar in the islands at present is \$21.60, the additional labor cost of \$14.40 will increase the total cost of producing sugar in the islands to \$36.00 per ton, and the increase in the entire cost of production on account of this increased cost of labor will amount to 66 per cent.

The tendency of these companies to expand their capital stock to the highest limit furnishes another item of cost in production, which will not only make the cost of production higher than it has been hitherto, but it will have a tendency to fix this item permanently for the future. While the stock of these companies is listed as "all paid up," this does not necessarily mean that an amount of cash equal to the face value of the stock has been invested. It simply implies that the holder of the stock is not liable to assessment. In many cases the amount of the stock of a company is greatly increased by new issues which do not represent any new investment of capital whatever. I have already called attention to a concern whose profits were so large that the com-

pany called is the original capital stock and expanded it by issuing new shares of stock for five times the previous amount. This is probably the most successful move that has been made in this direction by any company, but as a rule the tendency has been to expand the capital stock as far as the profits in the same would justify. Where this has not already been accomplished it is being arranged for wherever possible. As a factor of cost in the future production of sugar this change operates as follows: The investment of capital in any concern must always be reckoned with as having an earning power. The operators of any business in making out their annual statements must count in as one of the items in cost of production a fair compensation for the capital employed. It is plain that this item will be larger as the capital is expanded. In the case of the concern mentioned previously, this item will be five times as large as it would have been in the first instance. It will not do to say that a part of the capital is fictitious and that it was the smaller capital that earned the profits because a great deal of his capital stock goes onto the market and passes into the hands of bona fide purchasers at the market value based upon its earning power, so that in one sense the capital stock really represents the larger amount as an investment and must be so considered in the future in estimating the cost of production.

CROP ROTATION.

Another item that is well worth considering in this connection is the future productivity of the land that is constantly employed in growing a single crop. This land has to be heavily reinforced and ready by the use of fertilizers. It is a well-known doctrine of agriculturists that land deteriorates under the constant cultivation of a single crop, being called upon constantly for the same elements of plant food. It seems almost a certainty that these lands will have to be given longer periods of rest, or be used under some system of crop rotation, which in either case would lessen the amount of land available for sugar cane. Already rumors of this kind are more or less prevalent.

The lands controlled by these plantations are some of them owned in fee simple; others are held under long leases, some of them for fifty years. A considerable portion of the land is so held. This portion either belongs to the Government or is Government or "Crown" land. As the islands become more populous the value of these leased lands will increase. Much will depend on what may be the future policy with reference to the population of the islands, and upon this policy depends the future value of these leaseholds. In my opinion, the future utility of the islands themselves, so far as they shall bear a part in carrying out the function of our free American government, which is much comfort, intelligence and opportunity for a happy home life as it is possible for a government to accomplish.

Some of these leaseholds will soon expire, and, as has been stated, some of them are on lands under the control of the Government. The policy adopted in the future may be one which will bring these lands into the hands of small holders, who would, as is the rule in this country, be men with families which they are trying to rear, clothe, feed, protect and educate in the approved American fashion. This is a condition which the Americans as a rule would recognize as ideal. This condition would bring the most and best population, the most wealth, peace and happiness to the greatest number of people. On the other hand, the policy adopted may be such that these lands may be again controlled, owned in large tracts by the plantation companies. In this case the citizenship will be largely limited, so far as the rural districts are concerned, to hired laborers on the plantations without families. This condition would mean the maintenance of the sugar industry, and this is the principal industry.

MAXIMUM OF SUGAR.

The future maximum production of the islands, among those who have given the subject consideration, ranges in estimate between 450,000 and 500,000 tons. A large portion of this can be produced at a large profit. When the actual cost of pumping water for irrigation to higher altitudes has been determined, it is hard to see how it is possible to get at the earning rate of the various kinds of land on the islands. Probably all the lands estimated for the future production of the maximum 500,000 tons will produce cane at a profit, providing there is no half or three-fourths of the maximum can be produced at a cost nearly so low as the average cost of production in the islands at the present time.

It has been my attempt in this discussion on the cost of production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands to give the facts, possibilities, and probabilities. The resources of the Hawaiian Islands for producing sugar are wonderful. I was impressed with the gentlemanly demeanor and the business sagacity and tact of those representing the sugar interests there. It has undoubtedly required men of energy to build up this industry as it has been done in the last twenty-three years. They have been men of business integrity. They have been able to induce millions of dollars of capital to invest in the Hawaiian Islands and the capital has nearly always been able to find its reward. They have been men who have made a study of the best resources, methods and appliances. They have had faith in their enterprises, and their faith has been rewarded. They have been specially favored; many of them have succeeded in establishing reciprocity between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States in 1896. This was practically the beginning of their prosperity, as it gave them a free market near their shores for their chief product, sugar, and they had water transportation to this market. The volume of trade between the two countries was very favorable to them, as the imports per annum from the United States would not average in value over half the amount of products that we purchased from them. This trade balance with the States is still, and will be for some time, very much in their favor. The American people have from the beginning expressed satisfaction in the annexation of these islands, and have cheerfully allowed this advantage in trade. As the sugar industry is gradually developing in the States themselves, a desire for information as to the amount and cost of production in our new possessions, and other facts incident to the sugar industry, has been quite generally manifested, and this legitimate demand for information has been effort, within the limits of my opportunities, to satisfy.

Registration Board's Session.

The Board of Registration was asked yesterday whether they would keep open sessions for a longer time each day from now on until the close of their work on the 10th. Lorrin Andrews, president of the Board, said there were no more persons coming to the Board to register than they could well handle during the regular hours of the sessions, but that on October 19th, the last day, they would, in all probability keep open session from early morning until 9 o'clock at night.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones.

Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS

As To Uncertificated Children.

MANY ARE NOT EXAMINED

Board of Education Receives Communications and Refers Them to Health Board.

Again the matter of the children who have been kept out of the public schools owing to the fact that they have no health certificate has come before the Board of Education, and in view of the great amount of talk and criticism that has arisen owing to statements at the last meeting of the Board with reference to this question, the correspondence read at the Board meeting yesterday makes interesting reading.

The question was the most important which came up and it was brought up by the following letters from agents of the Board of Education at two different points on the islands. The first of these letters is from F. K. Rosencrans, agent of the Board at Ulukouka, Maui, and is as follows:

Ulukouka, Maui, Sept. 28, 1900.

Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: The children in Ulukouka school have not been examined by a Government physician for three years and so cannot bring health certificates. I have telephoned Government School Agent at Waikouka about same, also physician at Kilauea, but to no purpose. I understand that a teacher is liable to fine if he permits the attendance of pupils without health certificate. What is to be done?

Very respectfully, F. K. ROSCANS.

P. S.—Makua children are in same boat as ours.

The letter from S. Kellum, normal instructor for the Second Circuit is even more interesting, as well as lengthy, and it is, in full, as follows:

Waialae, H. I., Sept. 20, 1900.

Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I did not intend to visit Waialae School so soon, but having heard that a great many of the children were excused by the doctor, I wanted to know just on what ground these children were excused. About ten of these children were excused and were told to report to the doctor every morning. In other words, these children are suspected. The queerest thing about this wholesale separation was that it happened on a second examination by the doctor. On his first round he found them O. K., but when he found a very bad case, then he went over a certain number of children and picked some out as suspects.

Dr. Goodhue (I believe it was he) separated some children when I first came to Waialae, kept them out of school, told them that they were not to mix with the other children, etc.; he gave the rest of the school a clean bill of health. Three years ago Dr. Weddick gave the school a clean bill of health. Two years ago, the same. Last year, no examination; I found one case which was quite bad; I excused him all the year—he would not report, and the doctor was too busy to come and examine the school. This year that case was pronounced leprosy, whereas the three suspect cases excused four years ago are still in Waialae, have been mixing freely with the rest of the children, etc.

It is not reported to complain of the doctor as he has tried to do his duty; but it seems to me a child is either sick or he is not. There ought to be no "suspect" business. If a child is a real suspect, that means he is sick and ought to be separated from the place and from associating with the other children. It may be cruel and hard, but it is best for the rest of the community.

Then again, the Board of Health might require that the examinations be conducted a little more thoroughly than just a mere glance. I admit that there are great many children to be gone over, but would it not be better to have the work thoroughly done, especially as the doctor comes only once a year, than to run the risk of having well children associate with children who may have a contagious disease?

The question of providing a means of educating these "outcasts" will be one of the tough questions the department will have to consider. Are we to let them be still mix with the others, or shall there be a place provided for them other than Kalaupapa?

Of course, having been with the children for four years, you can guess how anxious I was about the results of the doctor's examination, for my own young ones mixed quite freely with the school children. I am reporting on the health conditions at Waialae as I found them, and I do not wish to be understood as complaining about the doctor. That is his own lookout. I only wish there could be more thorough work. He may think I was doing his work thoroughly enough; but that is where we would differ.

S. KELLUM.

Normal Instructor, Circuit II.

It was decided by the Board to send both communications to the Board of Health for action by that body.

A FAITHFUL MINISTRY.

Rev. S. H. Davis Has Been at Kona for Twenty-Eight Years.

Seldom is a record to be found of longer or more faithful service in the ministry of the Church than that of the Rev. S. H. Davis of this diocese, says the Anglican Church Chronicle. For twenty-eight years Mr. Davis has been stationed at Kona, on the Island of Hawaii, where, in spite of many difficulties, and of bodily infirmity, he has not only ministered to the needs of a scattered congregation, but has, with his own hands, added to the mere shells of buildings that he found there, in this way completing an attractive church and a commodious rectory. Nor has Mr. Davis rested satisfied with thus providing a suitable house for the public worship of God and a place of abode for his minister. For a number of years he has labored in earning and collecting money for the permanent endowment of the same. Already, for this purpose, nearly \$5,000 has been secured, and the sum is continually be-

JOHN CASSIDY IS OUT AND CORCORAN IS IN

Men Operators Join The Striking Girls.

WHOLE TELEPHONE SYSTEM MAY BE TIED UP TODAY

Higher Wages and Restoration of Old Manager are the Demands of the Males.



JOHN CASSIDY.

MANAGER CASSIDY of the Mutual Telephone Company is out and Expert J. H. Corcoran is in. In future the latter will be known as the manager and will look after the operating room, the striking "Hello" girls and the lines in general. The directors of the company had a breezy meeting yesterday afternoon in the treasurer's office and the operators' strike and the complaints which have flooded the manager's office were considered at some length.

The name of J. H. Corcoran, who has lately come down from the Coast for the purpose of installing the balance of the plant and remedying the defects, was proposed as manager in place of Mr. Cassidy, who has held the position for many years. There was little discussion on this phase of the matter, and Mr. Cassidy was removed and Mr. Corcoran put in his place.

Late yesterday afternoon the directors were apprised of a new strike. The male operators who attend the old mutual board in the daytime, and the three who look after the big switchboard at night, decided to cast their fortunes with the girl operators. Their decision was reached after the announcement was made that they were under the direction of the new manager, Mr. Corcoran. Not only did they refuse to forswear allegiance to their old manager and friend, but they decided to quit and ask for a raise in their wages, which they declare are insufficient for the demands made upon them by increased service. At 7 o'clock not a male operator will be ready to attend to the old switchboard, one of the main dependencies of the business section. At the same hour on the old board none of the girls who first walked out, and a few who have been wavering ever since, will be in their seats to answer calls, so they say. The housekeeper who attempts to get the ear of "Central" after that hour is likely to be doomed to disappointment.

The four foremen of the line work have also signified their intention to stand by the operators, and gangs of workmen under them say they will also show their disapproval of the director's decision in turning Cassidy out of office, by refusing to go to work.

The strike has been more far reaching in its effects than was at first supposed. It was thought that the walk-out of the girls on Thursday in a girls' school and would soon be over. Now that the men, the old operators and the linemen have joined them, the trouble has become a serious one indeed, and business is likely to suffer in consequence.

All the strikers say that their action is designed as a protest against the appointment of Mr. Corcoran in place of Mr. Cassidy as manager. They object to the young man assuming jurisdiction over them, and have so intimated to the company. One of them stated last night to an Advertiser reporter that the strike with them was two-fold: They want their old manager back and they want an increase in their weekly stipend.

The strikers also stated that the management was giving the green girls on the switchboard who have taken the places of their striking sisters, double compensation, and paying for their lunches and all extending other favors to them, while nothing has been done for the male contingent which has been working steadily along and standing the brunt of the work.

ing added to. The Rev. S. H. Davis is now approaching his 70th year, and although with him the morning and the noon of life are past, he eagerly looks forward to the completion of his hopes before the sun with him shall set.

SHOES THAT WEAR!

No Better Shoes on the Market Than the

Jas. A. Banister Shoes.

These Shoes are made from the best of leather and to do service. There are Shoes and Shoes, but the Jas. A. BANISTER SHOES are the only shoes.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES COMPANY

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Willcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Willcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Willcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED.

Household Department

Bethel Street.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.
The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

Beauvais Axminster...
RUGS
In an exceedingly rich line of patterns, both modern and Oriental. All the regular sizes up to and including carpet sizes.

Down Cushions
In down or silk floss, made to order, any size.

Mahogany Cabinets
Very handsome, highly polished, and just the article for a well furnished room.

Bedroom Sets
In many different woods. Call and inspect, even if you do not care to order.

Oak Parlor Seats
These seats are really beautiful, made from the best of oak, and guaranteed for long service.

Upholstering
A SPECIALTY.

J. Hopp & Co.
LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.
J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9

DEMOCRACY AGAINST NATIVES.

In opposing the Republican plan to confine Government work to citizens the local Democracy takes the side of the Asiatic against the native. The plank in the Republican platform which aroused the denunciatory vigor of Messrs. McClanahan and Bush at a recent political rally reads as follows:

We favor the employment on all public works of only qualified voters and citizens of the Territory. We believe that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work for all laborers, mechanics and other persons employed on public works.

It appears this way in the Hawaiian language:

Ke apono nei makou i ka haawi ana i na hana aupuni a pau i na makaihanana wale no i kupono i ke koho balota, a he ke makaihanana ho i ka Panalau nei. A he makaihanana nei makou i ka hooahana ana i na limahana no hana, a oia na hana kupono no na limahana a pau, a meka nika a me na poe e ae a pau e lawelawe ana i na hana aupuni.

The first paragraph of the declaration to which the Democracy objects was decided upon after hearing complaints from the native people that they could get no employment on public works owing to the favor given the Asiatics. All or most of the jobs went to Chinese and Japanese. Complaints not only came from the natives but from young Portuguese citizens; and mindful of the fact that the country only prospers which takes care of its people and does not permit them to be elbowed out by foreigners, the Republicans declared for a law making employment on public works depend on citizenship. There could have been no more righteous undertaking. The moment such a law was passed natives and Portuguese citizens could step in and take the work that has been going to nomadic Asiatics. On the other hand if the Democrats have their way, natives and Portuguese together must stand aside while the yellow men and the brown men, who are only here to make what they can and then get out, draw thousands of dollars from the Treasury.

The Republican party has no apologies to make for its position. It bellies in home labor; it gave the native suffrage and the Portuguese a chance to get it; now it intends to give them both the right to do the public labor of the land unhindered by coolie competition. Though the flint of Democracy oppose, the flint must split or crumble.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Robert Boyd wants to know why, if the native Hawaiians have the power to run this country they should divide it with anybody? The question is a fair one and it deserves a fair answer. In the first place the natives have not the power to run Hawaii, even though they can poll a majority of votes. While the islands constitute a Territory their sovereign is Congress; and if Congress chooses to do so it can alter the organic law even to the extent of depriving any class of local voters of its franchise. Congress gave, Congress can take away; and while that condition lasts neither native nor haole can reasonably say that he governs these islands.

Now when Congress framed its liberal suffrage it did so in the belief that the natives were willing to accept the responsibilities of American citizenship. But what is it going to discover? Why that the first thing the majority of the Hawaiians did was to form an anti-American political party, vaguely promising to "get even" with the white man and supporting leaders who declared from the stump that they would restore the Queen; a party refusing to affiliate with either Republicans, Democrats or Populists and especially opposing and denouncing the Government which the President of the United States, in the exercise of his appointive power, has constituted here.

This party has named a ticket of one color and has headed it with a man who, if he ever reaches Congress, will belong to neither party there and can get favors from none. The Legislative ticket, if elected, will have opposed to it both Republicans and Democrats and the bulk of the property interests. Cannot the Hawaiian Independents see that these people will have more influence at Washington against them than they can possibly exercise against these people? For instance if the Republicans and Democrats were ever to memorialize Congress to restore the property qualification to the suffrage Congress would not turn from them to listen to the protests of a body of electors which is neither Republican nor Democratic but anti-haole and anti-American to the core.

Now for Mr. Boyd's question: "Why should the Hawaiians divide?" The answer is to save themselves. Wise leadership would guide the Hawaiians into the ranks of the Republican and Democratic parties where they would never lack for friends or influence. They could control both parties if they could; by going from one to the other they could register immense majorities if they chose; and the patience of Congress would have to be sorely tried before it would permit any Republicans or Democrats of Hawaii to lose their suffrage. But the course taken by these Independents simply leads them to ruin and all the sooner so if they win the overwhelming electoral triumph of the possibility of which they boast.

TO NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

The native Hawaiian people are today on trial before the people of the United States and of the world. They are in a large majority over the white men in Hawaii. Knowing this the American Congress has made them American citizens and given them the full ballot, without restriction. The poorest Hawaiian has the same voting power that is possessed by Governor Dole, Banker Damon and merchant prince Ivesberg.

England, France, Germany and Spain have all owned and, except Spain, still own Pacific Islands and govern their brown-skinned people. In not one have the natives been given the ballot. In none are they treated as equals or allowed to hold office.

There are people who say that the Hawaiian people can not be trusted; that the power now placed in their hands by the United States will blind them to their own interests; that they will be stampeded by the old cry of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" and will vote down all, or nearly all white men, simply because they are white; that they hate the white man, and will use the ballot to show their hatred.

Others do not believe these things. They believe that the native is more to be trusted than certain of the whites, who show more desire for boodle than for anything else.

The white Republicans and Democrats in Hawaii have shown their desire to meet the natives more than half way. The list of delegates and candidates for the legislature contains a full native representation. Both the Republican and the Democratic parties say to the native Hawaiian: "The past is past. We are now all Americans. Work with us and we will work with you. There shall be no 'color line' drawn between the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

What more do you native Hawaiians want than an equal chance? Certain individuals, working for their own personal ends, are advising native Hawaiians to reject these offers; to use the ballot which a white Congress has given them to vote down the white man and put only Hawaiians in the Legislature.

You native Hawaiian voters are today a jury to try native Hawaiian character and give your verdict next November. The evidence and arguments are being daily presented to you by the press and party speakers. Will you send as your answer to President McKinley and the American Congress that you have used the vote they have given you to promote race division; to draw a "color line" of your own; to refuse to allow white Americans to have any voice in the Legislature; that you cannot forget the past and live for the present and the future; or will you send as your answer that you thank them for the privilege of a free ballot; that you accept it in good faith, and demonstrate to them such acceptance by taking your stand as Americans among Americans, regardless of race, color or previous party connection?

It is for you native Hawaiians to answer these questions. Others can hope that you will decide in a broad and liberal spirit; but the power and the responsibility rests solely and only upon yourselves.

GRANT ON EXPANSION.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks that an odd bit of testimony has turned up to confuse one of the most rabid of the anti-expansionists, George S. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury under President Grant. Twelve years ago a book was published in this country, entitled "Selections of American Priorities," and Mr. Boutwell contributed to it an article not only showing Grant to have been an expansionist of an advanced type, but indicating that Boutwell himself at that time entertained the same views. How it happened at a later date that Boutwell denounced even the annexation of Hawaii as imperialism, is a matter not explained. As a member of the cabinet for four years, Boutwell had a full insight of Grant's ideas on the future of the United States, and the article contributed to the book referred to is valuable. Boutwell says it was a feature of Grant's character, though never fully developed publicly, to look forward to the spread of republican institutions and the English language over the globe, and that his action in acquiring a protective power over Hawaii was due to this conception of future events.

According to Boutwell, it was Grant's belief, that as a country, "we should turn our faces westward," that Europe was already occupied to its capacity and that "the peoples with whom we should cultivate associations and alliances were the people south of us, upon the continent, and the people west of us, upon the Asiatic continent, where there are hundreds of millions of people waiting for an opportunity to enjoy the advantages of commerce, and social, and in time, political intercourse, with us." Mr. Boutwell concludes with the remark that "there are those now in active pursuits who will see some of the results toward which the eye of General Grant, in faith, was turned."

The ex-secretary, says the Globe-Democrat, has lived to see it himself and to take the greatest pains to defeat it. He questions the honesty and patriotism of those who sustain the government in the peaceful annexation of Hawaii, and the acquisition of the Philippines, which was unavoidable unless we turned our backs on national duty as well as on a righteous national opportunity.

THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.

Brother McClanahan may always be depended on to put some variation of this passage into his political speeches:

I have strong faith that the Democratic party will never advocate the passage of a law that will hurt an honest workingman. As the history of the Republican party is rolling on, we have found that the party nearer and nearer brought itself into touch with the wealthy classes at the expense of the poor people, and as the Democratic party has advanced we have found just the converse—it comes nearer to the heart of the common people.

Mr. McClanahan's faith is strong enough to remove mountains. He belongs to a party which, locally speaking, demands that nothing shall be done to protect the natives from coolie labor on public works, yet he has faith that the Democracy will never harm an honest workingman. Such a simplicity of faith is all too uncommon in this carping age and if Brother McClanahan does not look sharp he may fall a martyr to it.

Broadly amusing as the McClanahan postulate is in its relation to local affairs, it becomes picturesquely comic when viewed in its national aspects. Today the Democratic party boasts that it has, by force and fraud, deprived the laboring class of the South of its right to vote while retaining that electoral and Congressional strength which the presence of that class in a technically voting relation confers upon it. The proud Southern aristocracy, Democratic to a man, gives Bryan his only hope of being elected President; and it does so through the suppression of the negro vote, the vote of the honest workingman of its section. And let us say in passing that Tillman, the ablest Southern man in the Senate, declares that the brown-skinned laborers of Hawaii ought to be treated in the same way.

The relation borne by the Democratic party towards white labor in the North is that of a reckless disregard of its material interests. When the Cleveland law tariff law was enacted nearly three millions of artisans, mechanics and manual toilers were thrown out of work and more than half of them be-

came tramps. The four years of Democratic rule ending on the 4th of March, 1896, were the leanest years for labor ever seen on the American continent; a year of soup house charities, of outdoor and indoor relief, of evicted tenants, of want and misery and degradation. When the time came to get relief it was the laboring class that arose and gave McKinley such an overwhelming majority of votes. And because of the fat years that came after the lean the laboring men are supporting McKinley now.

It is the favorite sneer of all Democratic orators that the Republican party is the party of the rich. Yet its strength lies among the farmers, outside the cities, in the middle class electorate. Below that is a class which the Democracy has and is welcome to—the proletariat, the Sons of Rest, the disturbers of the peace. But the farm workers, the coal miners, the mill hands, the mechanics and the artisans—the men who give the political atmosphere to Massachusetts and Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois are Republicans. When New York State or Illinois go Democratic it is because the people of the great, rich and prosperous cities have out-voted the farmers and villagers of the interior; when they go Republican it is because the middle class of which the Republican party is composed have downed the fatted ringsters of the city Democracy and their saloon and gambling hell recruitment.

The true party of the people is the one which Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter of Illinois, was proud to lead; the party which demands equal suffrage for every citizen, white or black or brown; the party which believes in keeping the country prosperous by giving its own working class control of the home market and seeing that he gets his pay in sound money. There can be no better party of the people or for the people than that; and the reason is that it is a party governed by the people and not by the bosses and the rings.

THE TRAMPING JAP.

The roaming propensities of the Japanese, now in evidence throughout these islands, are national traits. In their own country the Japanese are forever on the go and one cannot travel the long national highway, the Tokaido, without meeting thousands of apparently aimless travellers. Like the German youth in his wanderjahre the young Jap has an idea that he should go "beyond the mountains" and so, bag in hand, he travels wherever fancy lists. There are commonly no vehicles on the narrow roads, save the rickshaw with its human horse; and in any event seven out of ten Japanese men would prefer to walk than ride. On foot acquaintances are made and intimacies are formed, chance jobs are met with and there is no extra cost as for a rickshaw man in putting up at the nearest inn. Centuries of this wayfarer have made the Japanese astonishing pedestrians. They will walk further and with less fatigue than any other human beings save the Red Indians and the Australian bushmen. Even yoked to the rickshaw some of them will trot thirty miles in a single day.

Since the abolition of the penal contract law in these islands a small army of coolie field hands has taken to the road. Some nervous spirits fear that it means mischief, but it does not, save to the state of the labor market. It means sightseeing. Curiosity to go from place to place, making new acquaintances and raising unexpected situations is the Japanese idea of outdoor pleasure. Fortunately each island is so small and the cost of living so high that the coolies cannot, as in their own country, roam indefinitely. Sooner or later they must, from fatigue of familiar sights and pressure of craving stomachs, go back to work.

The Hawaii Herald is disturbed with the fancy that Honolulu is prostrate under the assault of typhoid fever, a disease of which the records of last month showed eight or nine cases. If the Herald keeps on believing what it reads in yellow journals, it will have to start a relief fund for this city or get the name of being no philanthropist. But keep cool, esteemed contemporary! The only plague Honolulu suffers from is one of wild-eyed newspapering and the town can take care of that without help.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

Native Christians are flocking to Canton. N. C. Parent is the new premier of Quebec. Bernhardt and Couquelin are to play together. The King of the Belgians will soon abdicate. Another revolution is impending in Venezuela. The Greek warship Minulla is visiting New York. Lechau's Tavern in San Francisco has been burned. Senator Clark of Montana has returned home. The Shah and Sultan have met at Constantinople. Pugilist Corbett and his wife have been reconciled. The battleship Wisconsin has gone to Puget Sound. There are serious forest fires in Monterey county, Cal. Trichina has caused several deaths in San Francisco. Bryan started on his last campaign on September 27th. The Philadelphia Times (Ind.) has called out for Bryan. The police have been battling with mobs at Lima, Peru. The New York Central may absorb the Big Four system.

Cardinal Gibbons will be one of the coal strike arbitrators. Alderman Frank Green is the new Lord Mayor of London. Anaheim (Cal.) best growers complain of this year's prices. An investigation of pension frauds is being made at St. Joseph, Mo. Insurgent activity is reported in Zamboanga and Batanga provinces. The United States training ship Hawk is ashore near Montreal. Col. John P. Jackson, collector of customs at San Francisco, is dead. A native company is forming in Japan to compete with the Standard Oil.

Millions of butterflies have settled in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. A plot against President Jimenez has been discovered in San Domingo. Senator Hanna is said to be engineering a settlement of the coal strike. The czar's troops are rapidly completing the conquest of Manchuria. It is charged that General Lawton was killed by an American deserter. Fire has destroyed the lumber plant of the Albion Company at Mendocino. A storm following that of September 12, destroyed the main street of Nome, Sierra Madre, a Southern California town, hasn't a Democrat in its limits. A lone highwayman stopped a stage at Boise, Idaho, and got little of value. Zanzibar cotton may supplant the American product in English markets. Plans are now completed for building the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway. Texas rivers are overflowing, and several persons may have been drowned.

Thirty-one additional bodies have been found in the debris at Washington. Commissioner Rockhill will go to the Yangtze valley to confer with the viceroys. The steamer Oregon, arriving at Seattle from Alaska, brought \$500,000 in gold.

Republicans have asked Benjamin Harrison to speak for the party in Indiana.

The collieries have offered a ten per cent advance to settle the mining strike.

The Pope lately conducted services at St. Peters, and seemed to be in good health.

Edwin Hawley may succeed C. P. Huntington as president of the Central Pacific.

James Howard has been sentenced to death for participation in the murder of Goebel.

Valley fields of anthracite have been found in the Cascade range of Washington.

Rev. Dr. Gregory, a popular New York pastor, died of heart trouble while in his pulpit.

General John M. Palmer, candidate for President of the Gold Democrats in 1896, is dead.

Miss Mary Brown, a Maryland belle, has become engaged to Baron Lehman of Amsterdam.

Tim Murray, a bogus collector of campaign funds, has been arrested at LaCrosse, Wis.

Secretary Hay has returned to his desk and resumed his direction of diplomatic affairs.

Thomas G. Shearman, the famous lawyer and single tax advocate, of Brooklyn, is dead.

General Furston writes that hope of Bryan's election is all that keeps the insurrection alive.

Owing to the hostile attitude of the Chinese fleet at Shanghai Russia may blockade that port.

If McKinley is elected Governor Allen of Porto Rico may succeed John D. Long in the cabinet.

W. K. Vanderbilt has bought 2,000 acres of wild land in New Jersey and will stock it with game.

"No Eye Like the
Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver. Blotches—"My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headaches." F. H. Seibert, Hammond, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the nonirritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

good reading and an interest in field sports in the army. Wichita is excited over the case of a young woman who claims to have married a ghost, and who is living with it in a newly furnished house.

Lieutenant Winston Churchill is engaged to Miss Muriel Wilson, the reigning beauty of England. She is the best amateur actress in England, and is a daughter of the Wilson of Tranby Croft.

Two San Francisco civilians, John McMahon and Ralph McCord, are supposed to have been killed by the insurgents in Northern Luzon.

The American Presbyterian and Catholic missions at Sh-Lun on the East river, have been destroyed. The priest of the Catholic mission escaped and was protected by a mandarin.

Numerous anti-Christian disturbances are taking place in the provinces of Kwang-Si and Kwang Tung. The authorities are employing active measures to suppress the outbreaks and there have been several executions.

United States Consul W. W. Mills at Chihuahua, Mexico, has sent a note to the State Department at Washington detailing an insult to the American flag over his consulate on September 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, by a mob of Mexicans. He had hoisted the United States and Mexican flags in honor of the day, and the mob tore down the United States colors.

A Tien-Tsin dispatch says: Li Hung Chang told General Chaffee today that his chief desire was to effect a cessation of hostilities, and he promised that the Chinese would not again take the initiative in fighting. He expressed confidence in the fairness of the United States, and said he hoped the American Government would act as a mediator, using its influence to hasten the assembling of the proper body to settle the whole question.

It has been proposed to the Navy Department that the trial trips of the monitor Wyoming and the torpedo-boat Eads Jones and Erie shall be in San Francisco bay by the standard score method, instead of over a measured course, as is usual. These craft are now in course of construction at the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. A determination has not yet been reached and it will depend upon the views of the bureau chiefs as to the practicability of the plan.

The St. Paul Globe says: Hundreds and perhaps thousands of Boers will emigrate from South Africa to the United States and settle in the northwest. Theodore Van Grecht of Holland, who has of late years made his home in South Africa, is in St. Paul to arrange satisfactory railroad rates over the western lines. He will bring a large contingent of Boers to this country in the spring if conditions are favorable. There are thousands of Boers, he says, who are anxiously awaiting opportunity to leave their present environments and embark for another land.

THOUSAND BOXERS KILLED.

Li Hung Chang Claims to be Destroying Them.

SHANGHAI, September 21.—Li Hung Chang is carrying out his declaration that he would destroy the Boxers. He has telegraphed to Chinese officials here that his troops have killed more than a thousand at Bang Chow and dispersed large bodies at Aush and Chiu-Chow, southwest of Peking. A dozen of their leaders were captured and publicly decapitated an hour later. He has issued orders insuring the safety of the Catholic missionaries at Cheng-Ting and Pao-Tang-Fu.

Li Hung Chang received on September 13th the commandant of the Peking forts before the attack, and instructed the commandant to evacuate the forts on demand, but was disobeyed.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

RIO DE JANEIRO OCT. 9 PEKING OCT. 9
COPTIC OCT. 17 GAELIC OCT. 13
AMERICA MARU OCT. 24 HONGKONG MARU OCT. 27
PEKING NOV. 2 CHINA NOV. 3
GAELIC NOV. 10 DORIC NOV. 13
HONGKONG MARU NOV. 20 NIPPON MARU NOV. 20
CHINA NOV. 27 RIO DE JANEIRO NOV. 30
DORIC DEC. 5 COPTIC DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU DEC. 13 AMERICA MARU DEC. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO DEC. 21 PEKING DEC. 25
COPTIC DEC. 29 GAELIC JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU JAN. 5 HONGKONG MARU JAN. 8
CHINA JAN. 12 DORIC JAN. 18
RIO DE JANEIRO JAN. 24

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO,

H. Hackfed & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd.

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lapehooe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahlku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowahu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Like stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge, be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor, in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE,
Sales Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

RIO DE JANEIRO OCT. 9 PEKING OCT. 9
COPTIC OCT. 17 GAELIC OCT. 13
AMERICA MARU OCT. 24 HONGKONG MARU OCT. 27
PEKING NOV. 2 CHINA NOV. 3
GAELIC NOV. 10 DORIC NOV. 13
HONGKONG MARU NOV. 20 NIPPON MARU NOV. 20
CHINA NOV. 27 RIO DE JANEIRO NOV. 30
DORIC DEC. 5 COPTIC DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU DEC. 13 AMERICA MARU DEC. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO DEC. 21 PEKING DEC. 25
COPTIC DEC. 29 GAELIC JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU JAN. 5 HONGKONG MARU JAN. 8
CHINA JAN. 12 DORIC JAN. 18
RIO DE JANEIRO JAN. 24

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO,

H. Hackfed & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

MAUI MEN ARE ACTIVE

Republican Campaign
Booming.

PACKED MEETINGS A RULE

Baldwin, Kepoikai, Hons, Dickey,
Long, Kaneakua and Others
Working Hard.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, October 6.—Maui Republicans have been especially active during the last week. They have been holding campaign meetings all over the island. During the evening of September 28, a rally was held in Paia Hall. The building was filled with people who were addressed by Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, A. N. Kepoikai, Geo. Hons, C. H. Dickey, Henry Long, J. M. Kaneakua and others.

The only Democrat present was asked to deliver an address but positively refused.

Meetings of a similar nature, addressed by the same speakers were held on the 29th of September at Spreckelsville Hall, on October 1st, at the native church of Hamakua, and at Hailuku church, October 2nd.

Messrs. A. N. Kepoikai, J. M. Kaneakua, Enoch Johnson, L. W. Kaneakua, D. H. Kahalo and Rev. S. Kapu sailed for Hana on the Maui on the 3rd, and held political meetings in Hana. On their return by the same steamer last evening they report Hana to be strongly Republican.

Tonight at Wailuku, there is to be a grand Republican mass meeting and rally. The Kahului Railroad Company will run free trains for Paia, Spreckelsville and Kahului citizens. Most of the speakers mentioned above will be present and address the meeting.

J. M. Kaneakua is still stumping Hana district.
Hon. Samuel Parker is expected on Maui next week.

General News of Maui.

WAILUKU, Maui, October 6.—The News says:—The postoffice at Lahaina will probably be made a "presidential" office, that is, one for which the postmaster is appointed by the president, recommendations to that effect having been made by the postal inspectors who recently visited the island.

There is a large volume of business transacted through the Lahaina office, the money order receipts being from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per month. Mr. Arthur Waal, the present postmaster, will receive the presidential appointment, as he has proved a very efficient postmaster. It has been a cardinal principle with him to distribute mails immediately upon their arrival at Lahaina, either by day or night. He has also won the gratitude of the Wallukans by his promptness in dispatching mail to the other portions of the island.

It is probable that Wailuku will also soon reach a volume of business which will entitle it to a "Presidential" office, with increased pay and an extra allowance for clerk hire.

MAUI PHONES.

Maui has a telephone system that is unexcelled anywhere. Since the arrival of the new telephones and the establishment of the new central switchboards, a degree of almost perfection has been attained in telephone service.

There has been an increase of over sixty subscribers in the last few months, the total number being 365. A new subscribers' list has been made out and is now in the hands of the publishers. It will be issued shortly. Some mistakes have been made in assigning numbers to new subscribers, consequently all new subscribers above number 280 will do well to consult their new calendars, in order to note the changes which it was necessary to make.

Mr. E. B. Carley, the energetic superintendent, is noted for giving his personal attention to every detail of the system, and it is his ambition to place at least 500 subscribers on his next year's calendar.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR DRAKE.

Mr. F. W. Drake, deputy collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, is on Maui looking up the interests of his department. Through his efforts, some Japanese who were dealing in illicit liquor traffic at Lahaina were arrested by the local authorities, tried and convicted. They will also be tried by the United States District Court for the infringement on the internal revenue laws, and the punishment for such offenses is generally much more severe in the U. S. District Courts than in our local courts.

PORTUGUESE AFRAID.

Attorney Tavares of Makawao was in Wailuku on Thursday, assisting a number of his Portuguese friends to become good Americans. Mr. Tavares states that there is a large number of Portuguese who would take out naturalization papers, were it not that they fear that by becoming citizens they would be drafted into the army and sent to fight the Chinese and Filipinos.

QUEENSLAND PLANTERS.

Mr. Gibson and Mr. House, prominent sugar growers of Queensland, Australia, are visiting Maui to inspect irrigation methods on our sugar plantations. Mr. Gibson states that cane is not irrigated at Queensland, and that the average yield per acre is about 4½ tons per acre. He thinks that by irrigation and proper fertilization, the yield per acre may be doubled.

SLACK SEASON.

This is the slack season on all the plantations and the demand for labor

is not so strenuous as it will be some months later, when the mills begin to turn out two or three ship loads of sugar a week. However, an influx of labor is finding its way to Maui, and the chances seem fair that plenty of labor will be available when it is needed.

BRIEF ITEMS.

Attorney Coke returned to Maui on the Mauna Loa last night.
George Trimble, Deputy Sheriff of Molokai, spent the week on Maui and became an American citizen.

Mr. George Cummings is acting as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court during the absence of Mr. Keola, who is a member of the Board of Registration for this district.

Arthur Waal, the postmaster of Lahaina, came over to Wailuku on Monday last, and after a short interview with Judge Kalua, announced himself to be an American citizen of the deep-sea dye.

Makawao Dancing Club.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, October 6.—The first meeting of the Makawao Dancing Club was held at the residence of Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Hamakua on September 22. The purpose of the association is to hold monthly dances at the homes of the different members. Mrs. Harry A. Baldwin is the president of the club. The next meeting will take place at the residence of Mrs. Dowsett of Puncmaui.

"BOX OF MONKEYS" AT THE LOWRIE'S

Makawao Literary Society
Holds High Jinks at
Spreckelsville.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, October 6.—The October meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, last night. At least 150 Maui-people were present, the Kahului Railroad Company running trains to Paia, Kahului and Wailuku before and after the entertainment. At one end of the hall, grand in proportions and brilliantly lighted with electricity, was constructed a spacious stage prettily arranged for the occasion as a handsome drawing-room.

The rendering of the following program was worthy of the highest compliment and was received with much applause by the large audience:

Piano Solo Mrs. Reuter
Vocal Solo Mrs. Walter Lewis
Piano Solo Mrs. H. A. Baldwin
Vocal Solo Mr. Powdell
Vocal Solo Rev. W. Ault
A Parce in Two Acts, entitled "A Box of Monkeys."

The characters of the drama were:
Mrs. Ondego Jones Miss Ethel Smith
Miss Sierra Bengaline Miss Eva Smith
Lady Guinevere Llandpoore Miss Hart
Edward Ralston Mr. Aiken
Chauncey Ogilthorpe Mr. D. C. Lindsay

All of the musical events of the program were well received, the solos of Mr. Ault being especially pleasing. Very few amateurs could have given a better rendition of "A Box of Monkeys" than did the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the play of last evening. "Literary" to be held in Spreckelsville will be most popular in the future.

NEW COFFEE MILL IS ONE OF BEST

Honolua Company's Plant at
Lahaina, Maui, Gives Great
Satisfaction.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, October 6.—The best coffee mill on Maui and probably the equal of any in the Territory is that recently established by the Honolua Coffee Company of Lahaina, of which R. C. Carle is manager.

The size of the mill is 32 by 50 feet and the gasoline engine which runs it is of eleven horse-power. All the latest inventions of the Marcus Mason Company in the way of coffee machinery are to be seen within the large building which holds the mill. The coffee is first put into the pulper and from it the waste water from the engine takes the berries to the cylindrical separator, where the unpulped coffee is separated from the pulp. The pulped berries then go to the fermenting tanks, whence, after twenty-four to thirty-six hours of fermentation, they go to the washer and from there to the drying ground.

After being thoroughly dried in the sun, the coffee is put into the peeler and peeler, thence to go to the parchment separator and finally to the classifier.

The classifier takes out all the broken beans and refuse and classifies the coffee into pea berry, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, when it is ready for market.

Honolua plantation last year took off a crop of between 400 and 500 bags of coffee equal to the finest Kona brand.

DEATH OF THOMAS SUNNY.

Widow and Child are Here En route
to San Francisco.

Among the passengers on the Maui yesterday morning were Mrs. Thomas Sunny and child, who are registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. Her husband who was recently in charge of the tunneling operations at Kihel died at Makawao last week Sunday, and the widow and child are now en route to San Francisco. The Maui News has the following in regard to Mr. Sunny's death:

Mr. Thomas Sunny, a mining engineer, died at Makawao on Sunday evening last. Mr. Sunny came to Maui some months since from California to take charge of the drifting and tunneling operations at Kihel. He had practically completed his work, and was superintending the finishing of the pits in which the pumps are to be set. He was taken sick some three weeks since, but his anxiety to complete his work impelled him to be out when he should really have been in bed. Finally he became so ill that he was taken to Makawao, and on Thursday last his friends lost all hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Sunny stood very high in his profession, and his loss will be seriously felt. He leaves a wife and a child, who will return to the Coast at once. He was about 41 years old.

TEACHERS APPOINTED

Great Many Changes
Made.

PROF. LIGHTFOOT RESIGNS

Large Amount of Routine Business
Transacted by Board of
Education.

A number of appointments and resignations and applications for positions as teachers were considered by the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday.

Among the more important resignations received was that of J. Lightfoot as vice principal of the Honolulu High School. Mr. Lightfoot expects to go into business that will take his time. It was decided that a suitable substitute could not be obtained; that a message be sent to one of the Eastern universities, probably Harvard or Yale, to secure a competent man. Mr. Lightfoot likewise sent in a request for a furlough for transportation, as he has been put to considerable expense in his capacity as principal of the night school.

Miss Susie Kirkland was appointed assistant at Spreckelsville in place of Miss Jessie Kirkland, resigned.

D. Wishard was appointed principal at Honolulu in place of Miss J. H. Wicks, resigned.

Mrs. W. E. Reavis was appointed assistant at Lahaina. Miss May was appointed to Paia School in place of Miss Ahong.

Life diplomas were granted to Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Toole, H. S. Townsend, S. Keilini and Miss M. Louise Deyo. Miss Rose Davidson was given a life certificate on a first-class certificate of 90 per cent and ten years' service.

L. E. Schellberg of Kapaahu, Hawaii, was granted an increase of salary on evidence of five years' teaching in Oregon. It will date from October 1st.

A first-class grammar certificate was granted to Miss Calla J. Harrison.

George Trimble was appointed school agent for the island of Molokai.

Mr. Gibson reported that examinations had been held at Wailuku, Maui, for primary grade certificates by Mr. Kellini and at Waiohine, Hawaii, by Mr. Baldwin and he stated that the following were recommended for certificates: First Class—Miss Ethel Smith, Second Class—Miss Mary de Souza, Miss Zeile Rogers, Miss Nettie dos Reis, F. E. Atwater and Moses Malakana, Third Class—Miss Rowena K. Richardson, Miss Lucy Lani and Miss Julia Pohakimohewa. They were granted.

The following applications for positions were also received but not acted upon: Application of Louis M. Mitchell of Miloli for a transfer to Paia, and recommends David K. Kaupiko for the Miloli school. Application of Harry T. Mills for the principalship of the Kona-waena school should a vacancy occur. Application of Miss Anna Perry for a position in the night school at the Royal School. Application of Mrs. Flora Perry Sinclair for a position in the Kaahumanu School. Application of J. M. Collins of Hesperus, Colo. Application of Miss Elma Tulloch for the Olua school at Nine Miles. If one of these three resigns, the resignation of Miss Sophie Rycroft, Kaneohe, was received.

It was decided that a new man should be secured for the Reform School who could take charge of both the manual training department and the mental culture of the inmates.
D. C. at the principal pro tem of the Royal School, reported a gradual increase of attendance at that school. At the present time the total number enrolled was 348. All the rooms in the cottages at Emma street were full, but there were accommodations for more pupils at the cottage at the Anah warehouse. He reports also a gratifying improvement in the matter of the tardiness of pupils. While at the beginning of the term the average was 31, at present it does not reach more than one or two.

SAILORS CHARGED WITH THE CRIME

They Must Stand Trial for
the Murder of a Chinese
in Hilo.

HILO, Hawaii, October 4.—The Herald has the following: Frank Keyser, Aleck Reinhardt and Charles Johnson, the three sailors arrested on suspicion of murdering Ah Cho, were given a preliminary hearing before Judge Hail on Monday last. Ex-Judge Smith appeared for the prosecution and W. S. Wise for the defense. A number of witnesses were called to prove that the men might have been in the vicinity when in reality they were some where else when the murder was committed. The judge reserved his decision until yesterday when he committed them to appear before the grand jury. The position of these sailors is distressing; being strangers here they do not know to whom to look as their witnesses.

They admit being under the influence of liquor on the night of the murder and to going in a hack out Wainaku way but they do not know the hour. The Chinese driver of the hack fixed one time two days after the murder but has since changed it. The driver and the men say that as they were getting into the hack another driver standing in front of the Volcano Stables called to them to get into his hack. This man has not been found and if he would come forward it might be possible to fix the hour. The police seem to be resting upon their oars as to searching for anyone else who may have had a hand in the murder.

METZ IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Deputy Marshal of Hilo Will
Return Soon.

HILO, Hawaii, October 4.—The Herald says: Deputy U. S. Marshal Metz, who disappeared from Hilo about a month ago arrived in San Francisco safely and is acting in his official capacity. It is not known on which vessel Mr. Metz left Hilo, but it is believed

he went on the Marita Davis and his mission was to prevent the shipment of opium to Hilo. About one hour before the Amy Turner sailed from San Francisco, Deputy Metz and several deputy marshals boarded the vessel and announced that it was believed that opium had been placed on board and that an investigation would have to be made. The search extended to the personal effects of Mrs. and Miss Wardlaw, wife and daughter of the Captain of the vessel. As no contraband goods were found on board the vessel was allowed to depart. Mr. Metz told Paul Soule that he intended returning to the islands by the first steamer.

FOR THE SHRINERS

Elaborate Preparations Being Made
at Hilo.

HILO, Hawaii, October 4.—The Shriners will be here one week from today and arrangements are being made by the citizens for a suitable entertainment. Manager McDonough of the Hilo Hotel has made an offer to erect a pavilion 70x85 feet as a place where a luau may be given and which may be used afterwards for dancing. He also offers the use of his servants and crockery without charge, the committee to furnish the edibles for the luau and the Hawaiians to cook it.

Having the entertainment in the city would be a great convenience and the proposition should have some consideration. There will be several hundred in the party, all strangers to Hilo, and it will depend much upon the evidence of hospitality whether or not they carry away pleasant recollections of Hilo.

MEETING OF COURT IN KAPAAU, KOHALA

A Large Calendar—Grand Jury
In Session—Divorces
Granted.

(Special Correspondence.)

KAPAAU, Kohala, Hawaii, Oct. 5.—The Third Circuit Court, Judge W. S. Edings presiding, is in session here this week. On the calendar there are thirty-six cases, of which eight are criminal cases, sixteen are civil cases and eight are divorces.

The Grand Jury is now in session, with Deputy Attorney General Cathcart and Sheriff L. A. Andrews presenting a number of indictments to it. Following is the list of the members of the Grand Jury: Simon Aiu, G. Glone, H. W. Griswold, Henry Fale, Chas. Menrike, T. K. R. Amalu, J. C. Lenhart, W. P. McDougall, George Smith, George Kimball, J. T. Paris, Paul Jarrett, J. C. Searle, W. Hooper, W. P. Fennell.

Following is a list of the trial jurors: G. W. McDougall, Thos. Aiu, Frank Greenwell, Sam Kauhane, D. K. Baker, Wm. Kaeo, John Maguire, Palmer Woods, Thos. Martin, John Todd, Henry Meks, L. L. August, C. E. Taut, F. W. Woods, Wm. Wright, Jr., Chas. Macomber, W. F. Roy, John Ahn, Basil Apiki.

Judge Edings has done quite a brisk naturalization business, the following being those who have thus far taken the oath as American citizens:
Enos Vincent, Portuguese; John Hind, English; James Williams, Italian; Antone Caldeira, Jr., Portuguese; Antone Lutz, Portuguese; Olimpo Correa de Souza, Portuguese; Frank Almeida, Portuguese; Manuel Luis, Portuguese; John Lutz, Portuguese; Adam Lindsay, British; John Tavarres, Portuguese; Manuel Gomes Clements, Portuguese; Walter Vincente Rodenheiser, British; Chas. Albert Stewart, British; Edwin Everest Olding, British; Joaquin Miguel Souza, Portuguese; Emile de Harne, Belgian; Antone Correa de Souza, Portuguese.

Divorces have already been granted to Julian Milton from Kailua and to Kahalo from William Paukahi.

A number of the cases on the present calendar will have to be transferred to one of the other Circuit Courts, owing to the fact that Judge Edings is disqualified to try them, having been interested in the subject matter of the case or having appeared in them as counsel.

WAIKAEA RIVER FOR GOVERNMENT

The Mill Company Will Re-
lease its Rights to the
Territory.

HILO, Hawaii, October 6.—The Tribune says: The Government is making arrangements with the Waikaea Mill Co. by which the latter are to release their rights to their lease so far as the Waikaea river is concerned up to the locks, in consideration of certain concessions made by the Government to the company. The object of this move is to give the Government control of the wharfage facilities of river, so that private wharfage already there or liable to be created in the future will not interfere with the revenues of the regularly established Government wharves in the bay. At present there is a lawsuit on over the rights of Japanese squatters who have built on the lands in the river. When this is settled the transaction between the Government and the mill company will probably be completed.

As a part of the consideration the Government agrees to keep not less than two feet of water on the bar at all times. It will also clean up the whole river as far as the transferred area extends and see that all the shoals near the mouth of the river are removed. They will also build a concrete pier from the bend of the river up to the old bridge. This pier is used as a boat landing and public promenade, which will take the place of the present dirty Jap houses.

The Government and the Waikaea Mill Co. have given permission to H. Hackfeld & Co. to run out a small wharf in the Waikaea so as to land freight, but they must not come beyond a certain limit so as to interfere with navigation.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory.

Paul Soule, brother of Captain H. E. Soule, returned by the Amy Turner from San Francisco. Mr. Soule will assume a position on construction work with the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company.—Hilo Tribune.

A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

Hilo Folks Enjoy a Dance at the
Nine-Mile Terminus.

HILO, Hawaii, October 6.—The Tribune says: Mrs. Graham of Honolulu and Mr. W. A. Lambert, manager of the Hilo Railroad, gave a moonlight excursion and dance to about fifty invited guests on Wednesday evening at the Nine-mile terminus of the railway. The affair was a most enjoyable one throughout. Dancing in the new railroad restaurant continued until 1 o'clock, with an intermission for kaukau and speechmaking, which was taken advantage of by everyone. Mr. Wm. Thompson at the close of the musical exercises, proposed the health of Mrs. Graham and Mr. Lambert, which was responded to heartily though briefly by the latter.

Mr. Naphtaly was called upon at this point to explain things in general, and more especially what license he had for making coffee. This he did satisfactorily, and incidentally eulogized the Hilo railroad as a civilizing agent in the progress of Hilo. The guests received very pretty souvenirs of the occasion in the shape of white silk badges with the names of the host and hostess and the date of the event inscribed thereon.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet- Extraction- Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET,
HONOLULU.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD states publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, the whole story of the defendant's case, was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, June 1st, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a gentle medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY SORT, without a single, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND INVIGORATES the nervous system which exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and is bottled in 15, 30, 60, and 120 drops, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Down Again

In prices is the market for
four and feed, and we follow
it closely.
Send us your orders and they
will be filled at the lowest
market price.
The matter of 8 or 10 cents
upon a hundred pounds of
feed should not concern you
as much as the quality, as
poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the
Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

THE White House

420 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Special Sale

HOUSE

Furnishing Goods

Bed Spreads,
75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Lace Curtains,
\$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.25, and \$3.00 a pair.

Mosquito Nets,
90 inch, 10 yards, \$3.50 a piece.

Cotton Huck Towels,
50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 a dozen.

Linen Huck Towels,
\$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 a dozen.

Table Linen,
63 inches wide, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a yard.

Napkins,
\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50 a dozen.

Napkins,
In red, with fringe, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a dozen.

Sheetings,
3-4, 9-4, 1-4, at all prices.

MAIL ADDRESS:

FAST CRAFT MAKES TRIP

Young's Waterwitch a
Marvel.

IS HANDY AND BEAUTIFUL

Runs to Pearl Harbor in an Hour
and Proves Herself a
"Corker."

(From Monday's Daily.)

Archie Young's new launch, the Waterwitch, had her initial trip in Honolulu waters on Saturday afternoon. There was a jolly party on board and a most delightful run was made to Pearl Harbor and back. The personnel of the party included Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, the Misses Alice Wall, Kathleen Cartwright, Mary Widdfield, Blanche Frost and the Messrs. Dr. R. W. Anderson, W. H. Babbitt, Frederic C. Smith, R. W. Shingle, Wm. Williamson and Archie Young, the owner. The latter has had the title of Commodore thrust upon him and bears his honors easily, and inasmuch as he owns the finest private craft in Hawaiian waters, the title is well won.

The Waterwitch left Brewer's wharf at 8 o'clock and spent some time cruising about the harbor. Photographer Davey secured several fine snapshots of the craft from the lighthouse as she went out through the channel. After half an hour's general cruising about the harbor, the Commodore headed her for Pearl Harbor, taking a course well out to sea. The little launch displayed remarkable seaworthiness. Commodore Young did not crowd her, but she had no difficulty in making 11 and 12 knots. In fact, the launch can cover the distance from Brewer's wharf to Pearl Harbor and the up at Clarence Macfarlane's wharf in about an hour's time. As the launch entered the harbor they encountered several of the Honolulu yachts standing off fishing for sharks. On her return trip the party found the Bonnie Dundee had ground on a coral shoal in the harbor. The launch hove to and took a line from the yacht over the latter's stern and endeavored to loosen her from the rocks. The line parted, showing that she was indeed held firmly. The launch then gave out her own tow-line and after a short time succeeded in disengaging the yacht from her embarrassing position. The Bonnie was towed out to the mouth of the harbor, where the line was cast off. As there were five men aboard the yacht, and with little chance of getting the vessel off the rocks, the launch's quick work was well appreciated. As the tug had been making a good deal of money lately in pulling vessels off the reefs around the Hawaiian Islands, the Commodore is seriously thinking of looking out for salvage from the Bonnie.

Yesterday morning a star party was taken aboard the launch, consisting of newspaper men and friends of the Commodore and the start made for Pearl Harbor at 11 o'clock. With the invited guests and the crew there were seventeen persons aboard. At Pearl Harbor the party was entertained at luncheon. The start back was made at 3 o'clock. On the way out they saw the gasoline schooner Surprise ahead of them. She was on her way in from Kaula. The launch was speeded to her full capacity of 12 knots, and soon came up with the freighter. She passed by the schooner in a walk-away and left her far behind. In passing the schooner the launch was propelled out into the open sea where a heavy swell was on. The windows were closed, and despite the showers of spray which beat against the glasswork, no water penetrated the cabin.

The Waterwitch can carry from twenty-five to fifty people, as the occasion demands. If for a short trip from Honolulu to Pearl Harbor, fifty persons can be comfortably stowed away in her. The guests have the privilege of making use of the cabin, a commodious, luxurious affair, the forward deck or the stern, which is fitted up with lounging chairs. For a long trip, from Honolulu to Hilo, fifteen people could be carried with ease. The cabin is fitted up with every modern convenience to be found on a first-class yacht. It is about seven feet, all told, from the floor to the ceiling. Electric lights, bells, tables and lockers, where provisions can be stored for a long voyage, abound. Pullman berths give sleeping accommodations for six people. The upholstery has been selected with an artistic eye.

An electric dynamo supplies lights for every part of the vessel, together with push buttons at every hand. There is also a powerful searchlight and the night side-lights are lighted by electricity. The pilot-house signals with the engine room are done by electric push buttons. The launch was built by Swanson of Belvedere, California. She has a maximum speed of 12 knots and has a forty horse-power Union gasoline engine which is guaranteed to be perfectly safe and free from explosion. The machinery has moved without a hitch and when pressed to the maximum gives no evidence of jerking. In fact, she is a miniature steamer. The pilot-house, separated entirely from the engine room, which is directly in rear of it, is a well-fitted house, and contains, beside the wheel, a handsome binnacle. The engine room is a model of neatness. Back of this is the cabin. The craft is fifty feet over all with nine-foot beam and draws five feet of water. Her gross weight is thirteen tons.

Herbert Young has been installed as pilot and H. L. Ross has charge of the engine room. Both are well qualified for their respective positions. Commodore Archie Young is well satisfied with his craft. She has come up to all his expectations. The cabin interior is to be fitted up in the most approved of yachting style, to which will be added harpoons and rifles for shark hunting or other amusement that offers. It is possible that within a short time a trip to Hilo will be made. As she can travel at 12 knots, the distance will be covered quickly. Either this week or next a trip to Waialua will be made. The harbor there is safe and generally smooth, and the vessel can be anchored. The light skiff which is carried on the launch will be used to good advantage.

IT HAPPENED IN A DRUG STORE.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely



THE MONEY OUTLOOK.

Bradstreet's for September 15 has the following comment on the money outlook for the fall:

Developments during the past week would seem to encourage a belief that higher rates for loans may be expected during the autumn. It cannot be said that the current quotations for funds in the New York and other large markets have materially changed, yet it is noticed that bankers are averse to making long-time arrangements which would involve putting their balances out of their control until after the beginning of the new year. Owing to the complete absence of speculative activity in securities, there is no large demand for funds from Wall street, and borrowers in that vicinity are so easily supplied by current requirements at easy rates on call that there is little demand for time money at 4-1/2 or 5 per cent, which conservative borrowers seem to consider rates justified by the political and business outlook throughout the country.

The most important development of the past fortnight has been the appearance of a considerable demand for funds for crop-moving purposes. Thus far this demand at New York has been mainly, if not entirely, from the South. During the early days of the present week something over \$500,000 was called for from that section, and transferred either directly by the banks or through the Treasury, and in the past fortnight the aggregate of such shipments from New York has not been much under \$1,500,000. The west is not yet to any extent drawing on the balances which its banks have in New York. But it is noted that banks at interior points are calling on their Chicago and St. Louis correspondents, and the natural conclusion would be that it will not be long before the western reserve cities will replenish their balances by making application to their New York correspondents. The movement, of course, is likely to be on a much less extensive scale than was formerly seen. This conclusion would be in accordance with the experience of the last few years, which show that interior institutions, particularly at the west, have found employment for their funds at home, and have kept larger reserves than they were accustomed to do in the past. The issue of new national bank notes to institutions formed under the banking and currency act of March, 1900, is also a factor in the case, although a considerable proportion of the circulation which will be granted to the smaller banks will not be issued and become available for some weeks or even months. Notwithstanding this it seems probable that quite a fair demand for money will fall upon the clearing-house institutions in New York, and that the present surplus reserve, which amounted on last Saturday to about \$25,000,000, will be reduced to smaller dimensions.

The factors which promise to modify the effect of a flow of money to the south and west during the crop-moving season are chiefly the transfer of gold derived from the mines of the west or the placers of Alaska from the Pacific Coast to New York and imports of gold from abroad. The movement of gold from San Francisco to the east is not a constant one. It fell off sharply last week, but was renewed a few days ago by the transfer of \$4,000,000 through the Treasury, and as considerable sums are still coming in at the assay offices on the Pacific Coast there is a belief that quite a large amount will yet be derived from this source. Gold shipments from Europe to the United States are also a possibility, although they would naturally be postponed until the New York money market becomes relatively higher than London, and thus presents an inducement to transfer capital to this side such as does not exist at the present moment. The break in exchange rates which has followed the remarkable advance in cotton and the scramble of spinners abroad to obtain supplies of the raw material is, however, to be considered in this connection, and would apparently point to the possibility of an enforced movement of gold from the old to the new world's financial centers, in order to aid us to adjust the large balances that are being created in favor of the United States. The fact, however, that applications for loans by foreign countries are being made here, and more particularly the definite closing on Friday of negotiations for a German Government bond issue of \$20,000,000, would tend to modify such conclusions. The belief that part of the sum loaned to Germany is to be shipped to that country in the form of gold was not, however, borne out in the official announcement made regarding the transaction.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.

At a meeting of the undersigned shippers and agents, held in this city on October 6th, 1900, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That all merchandise landed upon any wharf in the harbor of Honolulu from steam or sailing vessels will be at the risk of the owners or consignees, and if not removed within twenty-four hours after 5 p. m. of the day on which it has been landed will be stored or left on the wharf at the risk and expense of the owners or consignees.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LTD.
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.
W. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Honolulu, October 6th, 1900.

HAS REAL ESTATE REACHED HIGH-WATER MARK?

Real estate men are of the opinion that the market has reached high-water mark for the present at least. Very few pieces of desirable property are being offered for sale and the real estate brokers have on their hands property which has to a certain extent been dead on their hands for many months, if not years. There is little moving in the market. A few days ago a dealer had a fine piece of property placed with him for sale. He secured a buyer and was about to close the deal when the owner prevented it by asking several thousand dollars more for it. This is generally conceded to be the opinion, prevailing among owners who desire to dispose of some of their holdings. They are holding on hoping for another rise. As property has risen several points in the last five months, it is believed a limit has been reached. Inflated prices for property have never obtained in Honolulu, and despite the efforts of property owners to run up the figures, they are likely to be disappointed.

HONOLULU'S BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Strangers are impressed by the amount of building which is being done all over the city, and especially so in the business quarter. On almost every important avenue of trade board fences enclosing building operations obstruct portions of the streets. The board fence is a sign of prosperity in building circles and indicates that labor in Honolulu is not idle. The Stangenwald building in course of construction and employing many stone and brick masons, with the Boston block in the hands of the carpenters and finishers, the E. O. Hall building rapidly nearing completion, together with a score of fine structures going up in the residence section, there can be little said by the trades unions that business with them is slack. The work on the Alexander Young block will cause the employment of hundreds of men for the next twenty months or two years. It is believed that a large number of skilled workmen will be sent down from the Coast to execute the detail and handsome finish work of the building. The architects report increased activity in the preparation of residence plans and specifications.

ALTERATIONS IN CAMPBELL BLOCK.

Bids for the alteration of the Campbell block, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, have been received at the office of O. G. Traphagen, the architect, as follows: Lucas Brothers, \$7,545; Fred. Harrison, \$8,755; H. F. Bertelman, \$9,485; Arthur Harrison, \$11,869. The contract will be awarded today. The alterations consist in making an extension of the hallway leading from the former United States Consulate offices through to the Phillips building, at the corner of Fort and Queen streets. Suites of offices will thus be opened up facing on Fort street. A new entrance will be put in from the Fort street elevation.

KOHALA PUMPS NOW WORKING.

Word has been received that the Riedler pumps installed at the Kohala mill by Fraser & Chalmers have given satisfaction on their initial test. The pumps are located in a shaft under ground and pump water for the plantation and mill. The better plant is located on the surface. A few minor changes are being made in the placing of certain parts of the machinery and this done the pumps will be worked steadily.

PIONEER MILL'S BIG PURCHASE.

The Pioneer Mill Company has purchased a large amount of land on Maui from the Lahaina Land and Fruit Company, at Kaanapali, and a piece of land at Lahaina, for \$35,000. This is interesting news to the stockholders of the Pioneer Mill Company and indicates that the company is reaching out for a larger field for investment and production.

SHOE COMPANY MAY BE ORGANIZED.

The promoters of the manufacturing shoe factory which Mr. Hill of Lynn, Mass., has been advocating for the Hawaiian Islands for the last few weeks, will meet next week with those who have taken an interest in the enterprise. It is expected that at the time the company will be organized, capital subscribed, and plans arranged for building the factory.

recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Auditor Austin has prepared his monthly statement for August and it shows how rapidly the Government is getting behind its income. As compared to August, 1899, the receipts were \$116,000 and the expenses \$37,000 more, making a total of \$153,000 that August of this year is behind that of the preceding year. The chief item of loss is the Custom receipts which averaged about \$104,000 per month. The expenses of the Board of Health were \$24,000 more for the past month of August than the preceding year.

Territory's Finances.

recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy. The remedy owes its great popularity and extensive sale in a large measure to the personal recommendations of people who have been cured by its use. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEKKON Ltd., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A. Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Send Your Special Orders

FOR

Fancy Breeding Stock

VEHICLES, HARNESS, ETC.,

TO

Honolulu Stock Yards Company, Limited.

We buy, sell and exchange anything in our line on commission. Correspondence solicited. Questions gladly answered. Information freely given.

Honolulu Stock-Yards Co., LIMITED.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.
HONOLULU, H. I.

JUST ARRIVED

PER S. S. "AUSTRALIA"

Pennant

BICYCLES

\$25.00

Blue Enamel and Guaranteed
SINGLE OR DOUBLE TUBE TIRES

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

BICYCLE DEPARTMENT.

KING STREET, Next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUMR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
companies 6,000,000
Total reinsurance 101,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
companies 8,800,000
Total reinsurance 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian
Steamship Line Tickets are Issued
To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
to cure all cases of Biliousness,
Pain in the back, and all kind of complaints.
From (from Mercury). Established upwards of 30
years. In boxes of 41, each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

